MORE LIGHT ON THE GREAT SWINDLE. EX-SENATOR STEWART'S ACCOUNT OF IT-HE IN-SISTS THAT THE MINE IS AND ALWAYS WAS A SPLENDID INVESTMENT-HOW THE RICH ENGLISH-MEN WERE TAKEN IN-MR. LYON GIVES HIS

VIEWS OF PROF. SILLIMAN. Ex-Senator Stewart gave his testimony in Washington yesterday on the Emma Mine Scandal. He flatly contradicted James E. Lyon on important points, and claimed that the mine was always a rich property, and is now. He related some of the transsetions in London for the sale of the mine, and told about the mystifying conduct of Baron Grant and Mr. Park at a certain interview. He told all this without referring to Gen. Schenck. In connection with the investigation, a long letter from James E. Lyon was received, in which the ground is taken that Prof. Silliman cannot escape the responsibility for the famous dispatch to London.

STEWART'S CONTRADICTION OF LYON. THE EX-SENATOR TESTIFIES ALL DAY WITHOUT RE-FEREING TO GEN. SCHENCK-HIS STORY OF THE SALE OF THE MINE IN ENGLAND-THE MINE A

GOOD ONE TO-DAY. IST TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 21 .- Ex-Senator Stewart's history of the sale in England of the Little Emma Mine, as he related it to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, was none the less interesting because it differed widely in many important details with that told by Jas. E. Lyon a few weeks ago. Mr. Stewart has always been a most earnest de fender, not only of Gen. Schenck, but of the mine itself, and of those engaged in its sale, and if his declarations made in the past as well as those of more recent date are to be received, the opportunity afforded him to-day was one for which he has been long and anxiously waiting. Ex-Senator Stewart's history of the mine previous to its sale was in many respects identical with that given by Mr. Lyon. He explained his hostility to Judge McKean by saying that he had taken Mr. Lyon's word for certain accusations against the Judge, and had never known anything of his own knowledge. Mr. Lyon told him that Judge McKean either had or wanted an interest in the mine, and he at the time believed it; but when he learned what kind of a man Mr. Lyon

was he saw he had done Judge McKean injustice

and made an apology to him. Passing then to Mr. Lyon's assertion in his testimony that Mr. Stewart and he understood in July, 1871, that the mine was about exhausted, and that they obtained this understanding from Mr. Park, Mr. Stewart absolutely denied that any such understanding existed. In August of the same year, Mr. Stewart wrote a letter to Mr. Lyon, of which the latter produced a copy, in which he urged Mr. Lyon to make a contract with the Emma Mining Company of New-York to accept one-third of all that came out of the mine, then estimated at \$2,000,000, with the option of receiving one-eighth of whatever was received by the sale of the stock of the mine, after certain deductions, on condition that he discontinue his suit for its possession. In this letter Mr. Stewart used these expressions: "The plan which he advised has this advantage, that we will not be fighting for a worked-out mue. I have seen their correspondence—that of the Emma Company of New-York-with the two English houses, to whom they sent the ore. They are crazy about the mine. The Emma party have been working all the time to put up the reputation of the mine." He said that he did not mean to say in this letter that the mine was already worked out. If Mr. Lyon had not made this contract he had before him five or six years of wearisome litigation, and in that time, if the Company in possession was allowed to go on taking out ore, the mine might be worked out. Mines come and go, he said, and he illustrated his meaning by citing the cases of the Gould and Curry, the Ophir, and others on the Comstock lode, which once paid large dividends but now make assessments upon their stockholders. He had examined the formation of the vein on which the Emma was located, and it was more promising than any he had ever seen outside of the Comstock. He had no doubt that it was a good mine, and has no doubt of it new, Other mines on the same vein which are worked are paying. The Emma has not been worked.

After the contract was made, Mr. Stewart said, he net Mr. Lyon in New-York, and the latter wa greatly gratified with it. Mr. Park was then going o Europe to sell the mine, and it was agreed that Mr. Stewart should go with him to look after Mr. Lyon's interest. The understanding was that no sale should be made without the consent of both Mr. Park and Mr. Stewart. Mr. Lyon said in his testimony that Mr. Stewart agreed not to consent to any sale unless the former was to receive \$500,000 as his share. This Mr. Stewart denies. He says that \$500,000 was the sum it was estimated Mr. Lyon would receive; but the agreement was simply that Mr. Stewart was to have the right to veto any sale in which Mr. Lyon's interests were not

On the very day on which Park and Stewart arrived in England, Mr. Stewart said, and before they had time to go to their rooms at the hotel, a Mr. Fisher called and told them that Coates & Hanbey a firm of brokers, were desirous of purchasing the Emma Mine. The next day they called upon these gentlemen, and Mr. Coates took from a drawer in his table a list of names of clients who he said were anxious to buy. Within a day or two after it was agreed that Coates & Hanbey should organize a company on a basis of \$5,000,000, that firm to take onehalf of the stock, paying for it \$2,000,000. The question then arose in regard to an examination, and Mr. Coates asked if some eminent American could not be employed to make it. Mr. Park and Mr. Stewart thought it was possible, but of course would not suggest any one. As they represented the vendors, that would be improper. The next day Mr. Coates said he had consulted with some scientific friends, who had suggested Prof. Silliman, and it was arranged that he should be employed.

After this, Messrs, Park and Stewart went to Paris and were absent from London about ten days. When they returned Mr. Coates said that Prof. Silliman's report had been received and was satisfactory. Then taking out the list of names he had before exhibited, he remarked that some of his clients were in the country, hunting, and that the closing up of the bargain would have to be postponed a few days. After waiting a short time, Mr. Stewart came to the conclusion that nothing was coming of the negotiations, and on his advice Mr. Park wrote to Coates & Hanbey that if they did not close up the matter within a given short time, the bargain would be off. Mr. Coates replied that it was all right, and the next day when they called, Mr. Coates, after some talk, them to another office near by and introduced them to Baron Grant. The interview with Grant, as described by Mr. Stewart, was a very amusing one. Mr. Coates said to Park and Stewart that Grant was the man who was to furnish the money. Grant, with great apparent astonishment, asked, "What money?" Then there was considerable embarrassment, which was finally relieved by Baron Grant, who tapped Mr. Park on the shoulder and called him aside. After they had conversed a short time in private they came back, and Mr. Park introduced Grant, saying that Mr. Stewart was interested, and that they could talk freely before him. After a few days Mr. Park and Grant made a contract to sell the mine. The agreement was that it should be stocked at \$5,000,000. The other conditions of this contract are familiar to all who have given the subject attention. They have been repeatedly published.

Soon after the prospectus had been issued and some of the stock had been sold, Mr. Stewart found that it would be impossible for him to remain in

London and see the thing through, and he also discovered that all the English stock speculators were bleeding the concern to such an extent that Mr. Lyon would not get the \$500,000 he had anticipated. He therefore telegraphed Mr. Lyon to come to London, and he arrived about Nov. 20. Mr. Stewart says he told Mr. Lyon that his share would probably be about \$300,000. At this time, Mr. Lyon says, Stewart told him about 5,000 shares having been given to Gen, Schenck, but Stewart most emphatically denies that he told him any such thing.

Mr. Stewart then detailed at some length the ne gotiations which resulted in his purchase of Mr. Lyon's interest. Mr. Park had conceived the idea of offering the New-York owners 50 per cent for their stock, and Mr. Park agreed to advance the money to Mr. Stewart to buy Lyon out if this arrangement could be made. Lyon therefore assigned his interest, and Mr. Stewart gave his note, the price being \$150,000. When Mr. Stewart arrived in New-York he was surprised to find the owners willing to sell out on the terms proposed, and did not at the time understand why it was. He afterward learned that under another name, that of the Illinois Tunnel Company, they were tunneling into the same mine. Mr. Stewart induced the owners to estimate Mr. Lyon's share which he hunself then owned at one-tenth, or 5,000 shares, and then signed his assent to the arrangement on the one side as the owner of those shares, and on the other as Mr. Park's attorney. The full details of this peculiar proceeding by which, as counsel for Mr. Park, he made a contract with himself, were brought out by two or three pointed questions by Mr. Hewitt.

The curious thing about Mr. Stewart's testimony to-day was that he did not once mention Gen. Schenck's connection with the Company, nor did he even hint that he ever saw Gen. Schenek during that memorable visit to Europe in 1871. The examination will be continued to-morrow.

MR. LYON ON PROF. SILLIMAN.

ORE WORTH SIXTEEN MILLIONS REPORTED TO BE IN SIGHT-RISE IN VALUE OF THE SHARES-MR. PARK'S PROFITS-THE FINANCES OF THE COM-

PANY. WASHINGTON, March 21.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has received from James E. Lyon of New-York an important letter, in reply to the testimony and subsequent explanations of Prof. Silliman in regard to his examination of the Little Emma Mine. The letter has not yet been laid before the Committee, but the following is a copy of it in full:

To the Hon. Thomas Swann, Chairman of the Committee

on Foreign Relations SIR: I have read the letters of Prof. B. Silliman of the 12th and 18th inst., in which he seems to explain a certain telegraphic report signed Williams, Silliman and Hussey, communicated to the Emma Silver Mining Company (limited) of London, and received there April 5, 1872. Prof. Silliman seeks by these letters to change the import of the dispatch, and thus exouerate himself from the responsibility that attaches to bins as being one of the authors of such a monstrous and untruthful report. In order that you may have this telegram under your eye, to be read in connection with this letter, I quote as follows:

letter, I quote as follows:

Very great improvements since last report. On seventh floor, drifted 120 text, and on tenth floor, 40 feet, ad in one. At bottom winze, 70 feet below bid workings, drifted 40 feet, all in ore. Sample assays, 28 per cent lead and \$2,000 sliver. Reserves discovered since last report, over \$,000 fons. Everything connected with the mine is highly satisfactory. Mailed suppleme tary report. Cafon read will bad. Shall forward 1,000 fons first-class ore forthwith. Have 65 fons builton, worth \$20,000. Propose sening here. Will report fully on return.

WILLIAMS, SILLIMAN AND HESEY.

You will see that this report was sent from Sait Lake ity, Utah, and that it was subscribed by "Williams, illiman, and Hussey." The first named, it will be renembered, is E. Brydges Williams, M. P., then one of the lirectors and Vice-President of the Company, who was imployed by Mr. Trener W. Park, then in London, to visit and report on the Emma Mine on the following erms, viz., £5,000 in cash, paid to him on his departure from London, and a call on Mr. Park for 3,000 shares of the stock of the Company at £20 per share. celebrated and disinterested expert was joined in New-York by ex-Senator Stewari and Prof. Billiman, who accompanied him to the mine in accordance with the pre-arranged plan of Mr. Park. It never has transpired why ex-Schator Stewart's name is wanting to this report, for at that time he was also a director of the company, and professed to be the owner of 5,000 shares of its stock. Warren Hussey was the mine manager, and hen also owned 5,000 shares.

The fact that this dispatch was transmitted to London has never been questioned, nor has it ever been dealed that by a remarkable coincidence it arrived there at the roper time to assist in the sale of 8,500 shares of stock ontrolled by Trenor W. Park, advertised to occur on the following day, which were subscribed for and sold through the London and Westminster Bank at £23 per hare. I maist that this paper bears no difficult or doubtul construction. It is short and terse, and means exactly what its authors intended to convey to the minds of its readers in London. This is the dispatch referred to in my testimony before your Committee, as printed on sages 16 and 32, and is the same of which I presented a copy, and I submit, Sir. that the construction of t as presented in my testimony is the only reasonable, rational reading that can be given to the paper. It means that large bodies of rich ore had been discovered since Prof. Silliman's last eport of Feo. 29, 1872, by sinking shafts and winzes, and by driving adits which he reported had been sunk, and driven ALL IN ORE. It means that a SAMPLE of these tch ore discoveries assayed 28 per cent lead, and \$2,000 ser ton in silver. It means that the reserves thus disovered amounted to 8 000 tons of ore that contained 28 er cent lead, and \$2,000 in silver per ton. It means that the recent discoveries, aggregately estimated, were

of the value of \$16,000,000. Referring to Prof. Silliman's more extended report, a copy of which he has placed before your Committee, bearing date Salt Lake City, April 2, 1872, I find the following paragraph: "An approximate estimate of the mount of ores exposed by these several explorations show that there are over 8,000 tons, and there may be much more; cross-cutting only can fix the amount in excess of this estimate." Now, Sir, if this extraord pary raluation of mineral 28 per cent lead, and \$2,000 silver per ton, does not apply to the 8,000 tons of ore, reported to have been thus discovered in the Emma Mine, to what ores or mines does it apply ! Prof. Silliman further says n his letter of the 12th, that it is evident that this dispatch did not materially affect the price of Emma shares on the London market between the 17th of March and the 13th of April, 1872, because the price of the shares did not during that period fall below £23 or exceed £24 per share. My reply to this is that between April 6 and April 20 Mr. Park sold the 8,500 shares subscribed for on the former day at £23 per share, and he also sold about 8,000 additional shares (and I have seen the account sales), thus realizing the equivalent of \$2,000,000 in sterling money. It was not possible for the price of the shares to materially advance while Mr. Park was offering and selling large blocks of stock at the current rates. It will also be observed by reference to Prof. Silliman's letter of the 12th that the dispatch was published in The London Mining Journal on the 6th of April, being the same day on which the (3,500) eight thousand five hundred shares were subscribed. The transmission and publication of this dispatch having occurred, in point of time, in connection with the sale of the 8,500 shares, shows conclusively the object for which the report was made. I see by referring to The London Mining Journal of the 20th of April, when the full effect of the dispatch had been felt through the country, and Mr. Park had ceased to be a large selier, that the price of the shares had advanced to £31. I would ask why Prof. Silliman suppressed this mportant fact in his letter to the Committee !

It is scarcely necessary for me to give further attention o Prof. Silliman's most foolish attempt to change the obvious meaning of his dispatch. His report was obtained for the purpose of enabling Mr. Park and his con-federates to sell their worthless shares to the British public. It well served that purpose, and now that the great fraud of selling this mine and its shares has been exposed, Prof. Silliman must bear the criticism and censure that mevitably follow the present reading of his un truthful and most remarkable reports. Will Prof. Silliman have the kindness to answer the following pertinent uquirles ?

First: Were there 13,250 tons of first-class ore in the Emma Mine developed, and 8,000 tons second-class ore on the dump of the mine on the 16th day of October, 1871,

being the date of your first report, of the estimated net

value of £421,750 1
Second: Were there 24,000 tons of all classes of ore in sight in said mine (which had been developed since Oct. 16, 1871, being in addition to those vouched for by the first report) on the 29th day of February, 1872, and being the date of your second report of the value of \$5,485,920 Third: Were 8,000 tons of first-class ore discovered at the mine on the 5th of April, 1872, as the result of explorations after the 29th February, being the ores em-

braced in your dispatch ! Fourth: If you answer that the several quantities of ere were not discovered in the mine at the dates men-

Fifth: If you answer that these 53,250 tons of ore were in the mine as represented in your several reports, wil you state what has become of these vast bodies of ore !

tioned, why did you so report 1

By a careful computation of the values of these various discoveries of ore, as affixed by Prof. Silliman, I find that they amount in the aggregate to the enormous sum of \$23,594,670. Such reports were circulated to arouse the English public into the belief that a new Golconda had been discovered that would outlive in its lavish yields the existence of three generations. It is quite evident from the light of subsequent developments that not been inherited by the son. The Emma Company of London have paid 13 monthly dividends of £15,000 each, amounting to £195,000. How were they paid; £46.300 were placed in the treasury by the vendors; £70,000 was represented to be the net value of ores at the depot in Salt Lake ready for shipment at the time of the sale, and not included in Prof. Silliman's reports referred to; £33,000 were borrowed of Mr. Park to pay dividends. These several sums amount to £149,300. Let us deduct this amount from the total sum paid as dividends, and we have a bal-ance produced from the mine of £45,700. The liabilities of the Company on the 1st of January las; were over £40,000, including the money due to Mr. Park. Mr. Al wood, the mining engineer, after being in charge of the mine nearly 242 years, in the conclusion of his report says: "I can only reiterate what I have stated in my previous reports, that is that your mine is virtually exhausted and that your only hope for the future rosts entirely on a geological problem, which problem will take time and a large amount of money and engineering Respectfully yours, to solve."

JAMES E. LYON. St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, March 18, 1876.

THE CADETSHIP SCANDAL,

HOW YOUNG BEARDSLEE OBTAINED HIS APPOINT-MENT-NEGOTIATIONS OF A WASHINGTON LAW

Inquiry in this city has obtained from trustworthy sources the following information in regard to the Beardslee cadetship scandal, in which Congressman Hays of Alabama has been accused of selling a West Point appointment : In 1870 Guy Beardslee was sent to New-York by his father as a boarding pupil of the Char lier Institute, for preparation to enter West Point. In 1874 he was prepared to go to Utica-which was his -to pass the competitive examination of candi dates for the Academy instituted by the Congressman from that district. He was taken ill at this time and obliged to remain in New-York for six weeks, thus losing all chances of an appointment from his own district, as no vacancy would probably occur for four years. Beardslee-who in the mean time had become a widowsaw in the Washington papers an advertisement by lawyer of that city, who offered to secure calletship orrespondence followed, and three of the lawyer's let-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1875

Washington, Feb. 13, 1875.

I am not able to give you a definite answer to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 10th inst. but aim willing to try, provided I am not confined to any locally. If I am to be confined to any given State or special part of the country, then I decline absolutely.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1875.

This is the off year. There is but one vacancy to West Point as far as I have been able to find. There is a vacancy in Alabama. If you will send me the full name of the voung man, his exact age and \$3,000 in money, to be past over when the appointment is handed to whomever you designate, and agree that the young sentleman shall go to Alabama to make a residence, if that is decided best by the parties here, I will furnish the appointment. A residence of 60 days, coupled with an intent, makes a residence in Alabama.

March 11, 1875.

Young Beardslee was here. I fixed all his papers for him and fifed them, except the one that went to his mother for skinatine, which is to be recurred to me when I will file that also. Thus is that matter "O. K."

When Mrs. Beardshee obtained at her bank in Utlea a draft for \$1,000 on New-York she told the cushler what use she was to make of it. At West Point the appointed from the Utica district and young Beard-lee camper under the same tent, and the spoke together freely. Thus Congressman Lord was informed of the matter.

BE SUED FOR PERJURY.

The examination of Abner C. Keeney, one of the proprietors of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, charged inpling to influence E. M. Hendrickson, a jura in the litel suit of Henry C. Bowen against The Eagle, by the offer of money, took place yesterday, before Justice

Walsh, in the Brookiyn City Hall, The complainant, who is a locksmith and safe-maker testified that on one day of the trial he walked with Mi Keeney from the Court-house to his own residence. Mr remarked that if things went on right he woul Keeney remarked that if things were on help Hendrickson out of his financial difficulties. On the following night Mr. Keeney came to the house of the following night Mr. Keeney came to the house of the omplainant and told him to make some keys for him He asked Hendrickson about the trial, giving it as idopinion that Mr. Bowen's character was not worth six cents. Mr. Keeney then said he was part proprietor o The Eagle, to which Hendrickson replied there was not noney enough in the whole paper to cause him to give a verdict contrary to the evidence. He was upbraided after the trial by Keeney for voting in favor of Mr

On cross-examination, Hendrickson stated that he had business and social relations with Mr. Keeney before and after the trial, and still felt friendly toward him. The trial took place on Dec. 24, 1875, but his affidavit was not made until Feb. 25, 1876. Henry C. Bowen drew it up with the understanding that it should only be used in the argument of the motion for a change of venue in the Hempstead Reservoir suit. Mr. Bowen introduced the witness to Mr. Woolworth, Chairman of the Tax-payers'

witness to Mr. Woolworth, Chairman of the Tax-payers' Association. Mr. Bowen, contrary to his agreement, fornished a copy of the affidavit to the reserver of a New-York newspaper. The witness declined to take any proceedings against Mr. Keeney, and only made the statement for the Tax-payers' Association.

Mrs. Ann Hendrickson, the wife of the complainant, testified concerning the visit of Mr. Keeney during the trial, but heard none of the conversation between him and her husband. Miss Lucretia Thomas gave similar testimony. The prosecution then closed, and tien. Catim of counsel for the delendant moved for its client's discharge. Justice Walsh desired to hear the defendant's witnesses.

of coluser further waish desired to hear the defendant's witnesses.

Samuel Bayliss of No. 278 Myrtle-ave., who for 14 years was employed by the Hendrickson Saire Company, said he had known Mr. Hendrickson to 20 years. His reputation was bad, and the witness would not believe him under onth. He said that among others who had spoken badly of Hendrickson was the latter's brother-th-law, Alexander Pook, who declared Hendrickson was crazy. Charles E. Copeland, formerly President of the Hendrickson Saie Company, and Mr. Rushmore, cashier in the Tax Office, formerly Secretary of the Hendrickson Saie Company, testified that Hendrickson's reputation was bad. Abner C. Keeney then took the stand, denied the accusations of Mr. Hendrickson, declared that the latter had frequently borrowed money from him, and two days previous to the making of the affidavit had applied to him to become his surety on a bail bond, which he refused. At the conclusion of Mr. Keeney's testinony, Gen. Catim moved to dismiss the case, which was granted, and the accused was honorably discharged. In conversation with a Trantoks reporter, after the adjournment, Gen. Catim said that he proposed to proceed inconversation with a rathests represent to proceed imment, Gen. Catin said that he proposed to proceed immediately against Mr. Heudrickson, Henry C. Bowen, Edward A. Bowen, Nathaniel Cothren, E. C. Woodworth, and possibly Albert Stickney, for conspiracy, and against Mr. Hendrickson for perjury.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The City of Chicago paid to-lay, in New York, \$500,000 of certificates of indubtedness, making over \$1.100,000 paid during the month. NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Assistant Treasurer Flanders has received \$300,000 in silver coin, half dollars and dimes, sent from San Francisco by order of Secretary Bristow. It is expected that \$1,000,000 will be sent to this point.

CHEYENNE, W. T., March 21.—James Alien arrived here from Black Hills yesterials for applies. He brings several hundred dollars worth of gold dust, and reperies insteas in the Hills lively. Over 10 teams have left here during the last three days with passengers and freight. PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Centennial excursion

BIDDEFORD, Me., March 21.—The Old Orchard House, in the course of erection on Orchard Beach, was idown down by the gale to-day, and is a complete wreek. The loss is heavy. The house was to have been completed in June, to replace the one burned, and would have been the largest summer hotel east of Long Branch.

WASHINGTON.

DANA'S CONFIRMATION DELAYED. AN INTANGIBLE OBSTACLE MAY YET THWART THE WILL OF THE COUNTRY. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, March 21 .- The Foreign Relations nmittee again considered the case of Mr. Dana, the cominee for the English mission, and decided to report the nomination to the Senate adversely. The case was discussed in its various phases and one member of the Committee expressed the opinion that anybody who would write a letter like that lately published was unfit for any mission, but more especially for a mission as important as that to England. Mr. Dana seems to have few friends in the Committee. At the Executive session in the afternoon Senator Cameron reported Mr. Dana adversely, but Senator Boutwell objected to its present consideration, in order to gain time for the friends of Mr. Dana, and the case over peremptorily. In the meantime the public sentiment of the country being strongly in favor of Mr. Dana, letters are pouring in from all sides from distinguished persons throughout the country to Senators and members. The Massachusetts delegation are also active to effect a confirmation, and have united on a petition in his favor. There is a general feeling here that Mr. Dana will be rejected, for the inexplicable principle known as the courtesies of the Senate ordinarily prevent the confirmation of a nomination reported adversely by a committee. President Woolsey has written a letter to Senator Dawes in favor of Mr. Dana, and says the latter is not guilty of literary piracy; the similarity in his notes and writings to others is not sufficient to warrant unfavorable action by the Senate.

WHY CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES CAN BETTER BE RE-DUCUD THAN CLERICAL-PROPOSED INJUSTICE

UNFAIR REDUCTIONS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 21.—The House was occupied o-day with further debate upon the Legislative Appropriation bill. It is evident from the temper of both parties that the bill is not likely to pass the House without very important modifications. The Appropriations Committee, unless all signs fail, will find some of its strongest opponents among the members of the majoricy party. The Republicans, as indicated in Charles Foster's speech to-day, are ready to make all proper reductions which will not cripple the Government, but the reductions proposed by Mr. Randall's Committee will cripple the Government. Some of the most skilled and conservative officials in the Government service maintain that in

some branches of the public service Government business cannot be conducted with the crippling reductions proposed by this bill. The truth is, the reductions proposed are neither just nor equitable. They are forced and inequitable, A signal illustration of the unfairness and delu-

sions of the bill is found in the manner in which reductions of members' own salaries are made. Mr. Blaine put this to the Committee to-day in a light in which the country will not fail to understand it. The pretense of the bi'l is, all salaries except those of laborers are equally reduced in the ratio of 10 per cent. This reduction is only apparent. The salaries of the four classes of Govrenment clerks were fixed in 1856 on a gold basis by what is known as the Hunter bill. The salaries of these classes of clerks have not been increased since that day, although expenses of Washington life have been very much more than doubled. At the same time that the salaries of clerks were fixed by the Hunter bill at the present rates, salaries of Congressmen were established at \$3,000. Since that time, however, Congressmen have increased their own salaries to \$5,000, or 60 per cent, without increasing the salaries of Government clerks. The Democrats now propose to reduce their own salaries IO per cent, from \$5,000 to \$4,500, while they also reduce the salaries of Government clerks 10

per cent from the gold standard of 1856. If Congressmen reduced their calaries in equal proportion with the clerks, they would fix them at \$2,700, instead of \$1,500. The Republicans insist that the Democrats cannot deceive people into the belief that Congressmen treat themselves the same THE CHARGE AGAINST A. C. KEENEY. as they do other servants of the Government in this proposed reduction of 10 per cent. The Republicans HE IS HONORABLY DISCHARGED-HIS ACCUSER TO either in the House or S-nate will propose and insist aries if the attempt to reduce elerical salaries proves successful. The indications are that there will be formidable dead-locks between the two houses on all main appropriation bills.

> WAR EXPENDITURE INVESTIGATIONS. HOW AND WHAT GEN, BUTLER KNOWS OF THE BEL-

KNAP TRANSACTIONS-B. G. JAYNE AGAIN AP-PEARS IN THE CHARACTER OF AN INFORMER.

Washington, March 21.-Gen. B. F. Butler was before the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department this morning in obedience to summons. The Chairman of the Committee called attention to the tele grainin The New-York Evening Post of Friday last, in which it stated that a prominent Republican lawyer had taken much interest in what was known as the Belknap scandal so far as it related to Mr. Pendleton. He asked Gen. Butler whether he was the gentleman to whom illusion was made. The General replied that he could not tell. The General said he had only hearsay information tee (Mr. Danford) thinking that what he told him might be of use. The Chairman said it was alleged in the telegram that a Treasury draft for \$30,000, made payable at the National Park Bank of New-York, was indorsed by Pendleton, and the money, after passing through the hands of two persons, was paid over to Mrs. Bowers in person in that city. The General replied he had a gen tleman making some investigation as to the facts in New-York, to be used in a law suit in which the General was counsel. After the investigation the gentleman came to him and informed him that he was old by one person that another person knew about the payments of money, and that she was pressent when the \$30,000 was paid to Mrs. Bowers said to come from Mr. Pendieton. The General said to his informant, "Can you get at the persons!" The answer was, "Yes." This was a week ago Saturday. The Gen eral left for Washington on Saturday night. The General further said to him, "You had better probe the matter to the bottom. If what you state is a fact, it ought to be known." On Thursday his informant telegraphed in cipher that a party whom he was to meet had left New-York for New-Orleans on the previous Tuesday night to gether with the other persons possessed of the informa-

Under these circumstances he communicated such information as he had to Mr. Danford of the Committee perhaps more extended than on the present occasion The General said to Mr. Danford that it was evident to somebody had been tampering with the parties by sending them to New-Oricans so suddenly, and he also said to Mr. Danford, " If you can get a subpena from your committee in blank, to be filled privately, without the name getting into newspapers, and to be served by a confidential deputy of the Sergeant-at-Arms whom I should name. I think the parties who were well known to me could be caught." The name of my informant is B. G. Jayne, who was hunting up testimony for me in New-York in a reve

Mr. Smith, the correspondent of The Post, sought to talk with him after the manner of newspaper correspondents, and the General was afterward asked whether he supposed that Mr. Smith was going to publish what he said

The General replied that, not wishing to throw any imputation on Mr. Smith, he would merely remark as never aid anything to a correspondent that was not published. He would trust them with untold gold, but he would not trust them with a lot of news. The General replied to a question of Mr. Bass that he knew of nothing of the pay ments of money by Mr. Pendleton further than what he saw in the newspapers and knew from hearsny.

W. Scott Smith, The Post's correspondent, appeared and answered the question asked him yesterday as to the name of a prominent Republican lawyer who gave in-formation on which he founded his dispatch. Mr. Smith

answered that the name of his informant was Gen. Butler. Gen. Butler privately, at the request of the Committee, wrote on a plece of paper the names of the parties who had fled from New-York to New-Orleans, and the Committee will send a subpens after them.

THE PRINTING PAPER AWARDS. COMPLAINTS OF UNSUCCESSFUL BIDDERS-HIGHER PRICES THAN PREVAIL IN THE OPEN MARKET.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, March 21.-The unsuccessful bidders for the contracts of paper for the use of the Congressional printer are making a good deal of stir over the ward of the contracts. The paper used at the Government office is immense in extent and involves an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year. For instance, 300,000 Agricultural Reports are printed every year, and even a small percentage on the amount of paper used in the Government office amounts to an immense sum. The contracts are let by the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses, and they are supposed to be to the lowest responsible bidder. At the recent lettings the law and custom seem to have been disregarded. It is charged that the paper called for by Class Five is contracted for at an advance on last year's prices, although that class of paper is lower than it was last year. It is also charged that the Government is paying, after advertising and opening bids, a higher price for its paper than the same goods can be bought for in the open narket. The agents of the unsuccessful bidders have protested against the action of the Committee, and offer to establish the facts they charge if they are given an opportunity, but the Committee pays no attention to the

THE LAND EAST OF THE TREASURY. EMARKABLE INCREASE OF ITS VALUE OF LATE-THE DIFFERENT SPECIACLES & MAN USES WHEN TAXES OR A GOOD SALE IS IN PROSPECT.

FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 21.-The Senate passed a resolution March 1, asking the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the cost of extending the east front of the Treasury Building. Secretary Bristow has forwarded a report of Supervising Architect Potter, giving the required information. Mr. Potter says that the land necessary to be purchased forms the east front of Fifteenth-st., between New-York and Pennsylvania-aves., being the western boundary, and a line running parallel therete, 61 feet distant, forming the eastern boundary, the northern and southern boundaries being the building lines of Pennsylvania and New-York-aves. Mr. Potte gives the valuation of the entire property facing on Fifteenth-st. by the owners, and says that the probable cost will not materially differ from this if the land was purchased on condemnation.

We give below the valuation of the property, as reported and indorsed by Mr. Potter, as well as the valuation put down under the official assessment ordered by Congress through the District Commissioners last year, and a comparison of both will show that there is something rotten in Denmark:

Assessed property by never and Location. New \$38,617 50 \$150,000 00 G. W. Nairh, at 13 Gat., See: \$38,817.50 | \$150,000.00 |
W. S. Thoupson 15th st., between | \$2,121.66 | 100,000.00 |
Moses Kelly, at 15th and Gats. 25,828.00 | 134,272.00 |
Geo. W. Higgs, at 15th and Gats. 102,712.50 | 184,000.00 |
Gitteens Bank, 15th st., between | Faird Gats | 102,712.50 | 100,000.00 |
Faird Gats | 79,540.50 | 125,000.00 |
Merropolitan Pank, same location. 47,739.13 | 125,000.00 |
Mrs. R. R. Scott, at 15th and Fats. 42,712.50 | 200,000.00 |
W. W. Corectan, whole square, bet. Pennsylvana-ave, and Fat. 136,343.00 | 275,402.80 |

In explanation of the difference of the assessed with the actual value, as reported by Mr. Potter, it is proper to state that the prices asked by Messrs. Corooran. Riggs, and the Citizens' Bank (formerly the property of the bankrupt First National Bank) are very fair, since the first two named have made very costly contracts for reconstruction and for new erections of fire-proof buildings on the concerned ground; and the Citizens' Bank went to heavy expense last Fall; but as far as the other buildings are concerned, the assessors have evidently been most dereliet in their duties, when it is considered that Mr. Moses Kelly, the Treasurer of the Sinking Fund, pays taxes on no more than \$25,828 for a property for which he asks \$134,272, and the others in proportion. In view of such anomalies, the backrupt condition of the District as a municipal corporation should not astonish anybody.

According to Mr. Potter's report, the whole property, valued at \$1,264,674 80, will not be required, but the major part of it, worth \$1,039,674 39, will. Following his lead, we have taken for easy reference the pieces of lund as assessed on the numerical book of the District.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY PUZZLE. CERTAIN DEFEAT OF THE PAYNE BILL ON THE NEXT VOTE-DESIRE OF DEMOCRATS TO COMMIT THE PARTS TO A DEFINITE POLICY.

INV TELLGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 21 .- The supporters of Mr. Payne's caucus Currency bill are more discouraged than ever about its passage by the House. They have discovered that as soon as it is present d to the House, Mr. Holman and the other Democratic inflationists are prepar d to move the Atkins bill, voted on yesterday, as a nistitute. The Republicans, willing to resort to any tactics to confound the counsels of the Democrats, would vote for the substitute in great numb 1s, thus causing it to be defeated overwhelmingly. Then the plain proposi-tion to repeal the Resumption act will be before the House, and the result of the vote on that would be very doubtful. Yesterday it would have been carried by a ma ority of one, but about 80 members were absent, and it is mpossible to say what the result would be in a full House. The Republicans would be glad to have the Democrats vote to repeal the Resumption act, as the think it would burt them greatly in the coming Pros-dential campaign. The Payne compromise is not, o course, pressed by its friends in the hope that it can be ome a law. They know very well that the Senate would strangle it. Their object is to take this vered question out of the National Convention if possible by come thi the D moeratic party to a policy in advance; but leading Democrats say that even if such a bill should be votefor by every Democrat in the House it would not be a pled by the Convention, and that the struggle over the

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. MEANS OF PAYING THE ALABAMA AWARDS Washington, Tussday, March 21, 1876.

uestion would be just as sure to come there as if no at-

tempts to harmonize were made.

More than a month ago Congress passed a law providing for the distribution of the money awarded by the Alabama Claims Commission, but nothing having been done to earry out the law, the claimants have be come uneasy about their pay and have written letters to Washington by the score. Congressmen, upon requests of their constituents, have made inquiries, and find that the Government could only pay the claims by issuing new bonds, which there is no authority for and which would in any event require a good deal of time and a considerable expenditure. The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day considered the question, and decrided report a bin authorizing the payment of the claims out of the five per cent bonds, which wal no doubt be passed. WHAT THE INVESTIGATIONS ARE COSTING.

There is already a deficiency of \$00,000 in he contingent fund of the House on account of the great expenses of the investigations. It was odicially sounced by the Chairman of the Appropriations Conmittee early in the session that there would be no d fleiencies this year. Three and one-half months only of the session have passed, and for the one item of investigation expenses in the House there is already a deflect of \$10,000. The expenses of the investigations thus far are trifling compared with what they will be before the session is ended.

WASHINGTON NOTES. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

A circular to Collectors at the principal ports has been issued by the Treasury Department. Referring to the Department circular of Oct. 13, 1875, prohibiting the importation of neat cartle and the hides of neat cat the importation of next carrie and the most of water the from Groat Britain and Ireland, the present circular states that the Department has after mature consideration decided to allow the importation of blooded stack from said countries, when accompanied by a certificate from a United States consular officer that such anomals are at the date of exportations in a sound and healthy condition, and church free from the hoof and month disease, or any indications thereof.

The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department has had its membership increased to 11, and has received special instruction to investigate the Burcau of Captured and Abandoued Property. Numerous charges have been made as to operations of this Burcau, and they will now be thoroughly investigated.

[For Regular Report of Congrussional Proceedings see Second Supple

FOREIGN NEWS.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FRENCH POLITICS. THE AMNESTY PROPOSAL AT VERBAILLES-URGENCY VOTED IN BOTH CHAMBERS.

VERSAILLES, Tuesday, March 21, 1876. The floor and galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded to-day by members and spectators in anticipation of an exciting scene on the presentation of the amnesty proposition. Toward the close of the sitting Victor Hugo read a motion proposing a general amnesty for all acts committed during the reign of the Commune He made no speech. There was considerable tumult smong the members of the Right.

M. Paris of the Right shouted: "Do you propose am lesty even for the murderers of the hostages!"

M. Hugo did not reply.

M. Dufaure proposed that the motion be declared urgent." He said: "Among those to whom the pro posal applies are some who regret the excesses into which circumstances led them. By their toils and their regrets they have merited elemency. The President will exercise the right of pardon in their favor. But for those who committed crimes, and who, while remaining enemies of society, employ upon the frontiers the most ingenious means for introducing in France writings which calumniate society and the Government, amnest; is impossible, and the Ministry will oppose it."

The President of the Senate, the Duc d'Audiffret-Pas. quier, aunounced the death of M. Maurice, Senator for the Department of the Nord, and the sitting was ad-In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Raspail read a motion

"Urgency" was voted unanimously

for general amnesty similar to that offered by Victor Hugo in the Senate.

M. Marque of the Left proposed an amnesty for politi cal press offenses. M. Rouvier of the Left introduced a motion similar to

o that of M. Marque, but giving in detail the categories of offenses to which the amnesty is to be applied.

The Bonapartists protested against M. Raspai'ls motion, and demanded the names of the Deputies who

signed it. M. Paul de Cassagnac said: "We wish to know the members who compose the Pantheon of assassins."

M. Perin of the Left replied: "The assassins of the

coup d'état owe some indulgence to the assassins of the M. Ricard, Minister of the Interior, propos amnesty motions be declared urgent, but ad led: "The

Government opposes all propositions for amnesty. It firmly intends to cause the decisions of the tribunals to be respected. It would be dishonoring the country to treat the criminals of the Commune as victims of politi-MM. Raspail and Brisson of the Left opposed the mo-

tives for declaring urgency advanced by the Government. they claimed urgency solely in the name of humanity. M. Ricard asked whether it would be humane to raise

false hopes in the minds of the relatives of the prisoners. He said the President would reconcile his duties to the country with the rights of humanity. ney was finally voted unanimously. The Chamber, before adjourning, adopted a resolution astituting an inquiry into the election of the Comto

d'Avguesvives, formerly Chamberiain of the Emperor. M. Raspail, jr., introduced a bill de, riving the Government of the right to nominate mayors. The Committee on the Amnesty motions will be ap-

pointed to-morrow.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

The Times's Paris telegram says it is stated that the amnesty proposal only ob aimed the adhesion of eight Senators and twenty-seven Deputies. Of 350 provincial papers, only three approve of unqualified amuesty.

Parts, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

The Chamber of Deputies has annuiled the election of M. Malarte from the Department of Haute-Loire, because of the miscount of the returning officer. This is the first election that has been annulled. President MacMahon has signed decrees making

changes among the Prefects. They will be published

SPANISH AFFAIRS. LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1976.

The Daily News this morning has the following details from Madrid: "King Alfonso was received with real enthusiasm. On leaving the Church of Atocha he reviewed the troops. The march occupied six hours, A procession with banners inscribed 'Catholic Unity' was prevented from entering the Puerta del Sol. This prohibition was much applauded."

Maddito, Tuesday, March 21, 1876. Two thousand delegates from the municipalities of nearly all the provinces of Spain have arrived here to present homages to King Alfonso.

THE NEW ITALIAN CABINET.

ROME, Tuesday, March 21, 1876. It is believed that the following persons have Marcini, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Maiorana, Minister of Agriculture.

Coppino, Minister of Education, Nicotera, Minister of the Interior. THE TURKISH INSURRECTION. LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

The Times's Vienna special says the joint aclon of the Powers seems to have produced its effect at Beigrade. Olimpics, the Servian negotiator, has been realled from Montenegro. AFFAIRS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Sr. Perensuceg, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

Chan Fulate Beg, has been hanged at Marghilan. An envoy from the Ameer of Kashgar is on his way to WINSLOWS DEPARTURE DELAYED. London, Tuesday, March 21, 1876. The warrant for the extradition of Winslow,

The Invalide Russe says that the pretender,

he Roston forger, had not reached the American Emt will therefore be impossible for Winslow to get off in he Cunard steamer Siberia, which sails for Boston from averpoei this afternoon. The papers are probably deaved by the discussion between the United States and ingland regarding the offenses for which a prisoner may ti ed after e tradition. The discussion grows out of the Lawrence case, which, with it has no connection with the Whisiow marter, may affect it.

BRITISH STOCKS AND COMMERCE. LONDON, Tuesday, Marcu 21, 1876.

Home railways on the Stock Exchange are panicky. Sales were neavily pressed, and prices defined rapidly under the forced sales. Foreign seen ities are so flat in sympathy, but the downward movement is considerable. At the close of the Exchange there was slight recovery in prices, and less excitement pre-

A flect of 400 wind-bound vessels left the river Mersey, esterday. Of these, 193 were bound to fereign ports. The sight was magnificent in the last degree, and altogether unprecedented. The vessels formed a procession, sometimes ten abreast, and were two hours in passog a given point.

THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN'S CASE. LONDON, Tuesday, March 21, 1876.

The Pall Mall Gazette's Berlin special has the dlowing details concerning the Bushop of Paderborn The Bishop's unexpected departure from Holland was occasioned by the demand from the Prussian Government to the Dutch Government for either his extradition or expulsion. The demand was promptly acted upon, the Durch Mirister of Justice giving the necessary orders at once to the State Procurator, who called upon the B shop, without stating any reasons, to quit the Kingdom within a fortnight, and threatening extradition if he falled to comply. The Bishop left on shurday and proceeded to England, from whence he has already for-matly dichares it at he intends continuing to conduct the aliministration of his diocese.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA. PANAMA, March 11 .- There is no political

vent of importance here to announce. Trade is still dall, with feeb.e Lopes of an improvem /it. On Sunday last me of the priests of this city, José Telesforo Paul, was consecrated E shop of Panama. Dr. Parra has been elected President of the Colombian Republic, and Bartoione Calvo as First Designado. The Canea Representatives voted for Dr. Parca. Jeromino E. E. Blanco, a rolative of the President of Venezuela, has arrived at Bog at to consult with the Colombian Government on the question of limits.